

200 Radicals Arrested in Chicago Raid

State's Attorney, Declaring U. S. Agents Refused to Aid, Says Palmer Is "Pussyfooting"

"Petty Politics" Laid To Department

Round-Up Occurs After Attorney General's Request to Drop Plan

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Raids resulting in the arrest of more than 200 Industrial Workers of the World, Communists and other radicals were carried out to-day under the direction of Madley Hoyle, state's attorney, who, in a statement to-night, attacked Attorney General Palmer for the failure of Department of Justice agents to cooperate. Agents of the military intelligence branch of the central department of the army aided the prosecutor.

Mr. Hoyle said the raids had been timed for 4 p. m. New Year's Day. He said he recently had gone to Washington to confer with government officials. At noon to-day, after receipt of a personal letter from Attorney General Palmer asking him not to proceed with the raid, Federal Department of Justice agents withdrew, Mr. Hoyle declared.

"Apparently Attorney General Palmer or some of his friends are playing petty politics with the situation and are pursuing a pussyfoot policy," asserted the state's attorney.

Further Raids Promised

"Expressing my opinion as a citizen and Democrat, I do not believe Nero or any other fiddler can be elected President of the United States."

Edward G. Brennan, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, was quoted as saying on the absence of his men from the ranks.

Mr. Hoyle asserted that members of radical organizations in Chicago daily attended meetings trying to stir up "to await the big day" and that their purpose was nothing less than overthrow of the government. Mr. Hoyle declared that the I. W. W., the Communist party and the Communist Labor party members and anarchists and syndicalists were distributing tons and tons of seditious literature.

He said to-day's raids were only the beginning of his drive, which he declared was intended to rid Cook County of radicals. His investigation, he said, had disclosed that the leading radicals in this criminal city were centered their activities in Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and Seattle.

One Woman Arrested

Mr. Hoyle declared his men had been armed with 200 search warrants and that, in addition, a number of warrants charging the radicals with being issued by Judge Hugo Pam, of the Criminal Court. Four men were arrested on the latter warrants to-day. Among them was George Andrejov, released on a \$10,000 bond, and some time ago from Leavenworth Penitentiary, pending decision on the appeal of ninety-two I. W. W.'s convicted of violation of the espionage law.

Mr. Hoyle said that in four years he had arrested only one woman, who was arrested to-day. She was the only woman arrested. She and twenty-seven men were taken from I. W. W. headquarters. James Crowley, secretary of the I. W. W., also was arrested.

British Defeat Indian Rebels Capture Strategic Hill After Three-Day Battle; Heavy Losses Inflicted

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Dispatches received here from British India under date of December 18 and December 20 show that there has been considerable fighting between the British expeditionary forces and the revolting tribesmen. Several losses were inflicted on the tribesmen, although the British apparently were put to a hard test in defeating them.

A dispatch from Mandannakach, dated December 18, says the British column, fighting against 2,000 Mahadus and another force composed of Waziri and Mahadus, who occupied the hills westward of Jundia, captured the Sarkai ridge, driving the tribesmen from their position, upon which the British later pitched their camp. Airplanes followed the enemy, harassing them and causing numbers of casualties. In the encounter the British losses are described as having been light.

A further dispatch, dated December 20, shows that on December 19 the tribesmen counter-attacked and the British were compelled to retire, owing to heavy casualties, from Sand Bag Hill, which they previously had taken after a stubborn resistance, lasting several hours. Sand Bag Hill and the adjacent ridges form a strategic position essential to the safety of the British column in their further progress.

The battle was continued on the 20th, and the British in two hours recaptured the positions they were forced to abandon the previous day. The enemy casualties were reported to have been heavy.

Leaders of disturbances at Amritsar in the Punjab district of British India, in which a large number of natives were said to have been killed, were released from jail at Lahore on December 26, according to advices received here to-day.

Ships \$15,000,000 Worth of Whisky

Pittsburgh Concern Has Chartered Fleet to Carry Banned Liquor Abroad

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 1.—Whisky valued at \$15,000,000 is being shipped abroad by S. Rosenbloom & Co. of this city. The consignment, which approximates half a million gallons, is the largest individual shipment ever made from this country, according to the head of the local consignment. A fleet of chartered vessels, each with a capacity of from 10,000 to 30,000 cases, now is en route to carry this liquor to France, Germany, Bermuda and Tahama Islands, Cuba and Canada. Shipments are from local and Kentucky distilleries by rail to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where transfer of the whisky to foreign-bound vessels is made.

The largest part of the immense consignment has been contacted for by foreign buyers, Mr. Rosenbloom said to-day, but some of the goods will be stored abroad.

Much of the whisky owned by the Pittsburgh concern is in warehouses in Kentucky. Trainloads are daily being hurried to American ports by permission of the export committee of the United States Railroad Administration. Mr. Rosenbloom expressed the belief that shipment by rail would be prohibited by the government not later than January 5 or 6.

Bowman Said to Plan Mammoth London Hotel

New Yorker Reported About to Buy Site of Famous Devon- shire House

OTTAWA, Jan. 1.—The London correspondent of "The Montreal Gazette" writes:

"The famous and historic Devonshire House, the best known and most finely placed private mansion in London, is about to become a hotel, as was announced. The plans are all but completed, and the site is being purchased by a very valuable property. It is understood that the purchaser will be Mr. J. McE. Bowman, the American hotel proprietor and the owner of the celebrated Hotel McE. Bowman, New York. The plan is to acquire the Devonshire House site for something over a million sterling and erect a regular New York or Chicago skyscraper of a hotel on the site. Mr. Bowman has apparently there is a demand for this sort of thing in London, and he may be right, especially as he builds on a big Yankee inventory every year owing to the 'dry' climate of the United States.

Mr. Bowman sailed for England about a month ago to perfect plans for a hotel on the site of Devonshire House. He is the owner of the Pershing Square group of hotels in this city and of others, including hotels in Havana, Mexico, Fla., Detroit and New London, Conn.

Literacy Test Bars Alien Speaking 3 Languages

José Hadal, a prosperous Syrian merchant, with stores in Mexico, and Hadal, who was denied admission to the country yesterday because he failed to pass the literacy test. He speaks three languages.

His mind was nimble enough to build up a good business and make that business pay, but it didn't work well enough yesterday to get by the immigration officials.

When the inspectors would have admitted him if it had been left to their judgment, but there was the immigration law to be upheld, and they were bound by duty to detain him.

He spoke Spanish and French, but he could write neither language, and that was his undoing.

He explained that he did not wish to remain in the United States, but had come here to buy goods for his stores. It is thought that after a board of special inquiry has passed upon his case, he will be permitted to tie a bond and do his shopping.

Sleepers for Berlin Guests Cars Used to Meet Hotel Accommodation Shortage

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Beginning with the New Year tourists unable to obtain accommodations at hotels will be offered quarters for the night in sleepers attached to the main stations. An endeavor will thus be made to meet the increasing influx of strangers.

Travelers arriving late at night and desiring to leave next morning will be offered sleeping quarters in the sleepers, which at present comprise 600 berths.

The railroad administration claims it is not intended to compete with hotels, although it announced the sleepers will be permitted to be kept at a moderate rate.

Harvard Wins Over Oregon Eleven, 7-6

Church Scores Only Touch- down of Game for Crim- son in Second Period of Spectacular Struggle

West Kicks Two Goals Greatest Contest Ever Seen on Pacific Coast Features Festival of Roses

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 1.—The East vanquished the West here to-day when Harvard defeated the University of Oregon in a dramatic, intersectional gridiron battle by the score of 7 to 6. It was a whirlwind game from start to finish, but the Easterners had the more versatile attack and crashed through the yellow-jacketed line of the Oregonians.

Harvard was forced to use every bit of its versatility, for the men from the Northwest played with a vigor that made the Easterners realize that they were in a battle.

It was Church, substituting for Ralph Horween, who carried the ball across the Oregon line for the only touchdown. The oval was brought to striking distance of the line by a beautiful passing, in which Eddie Casey starred. Church completed the work with a dash around the end after the yellow jackets had bunched and braced to repel a drive at center. Arnold Horween kicked the goal.

Oregon Kicks Two Goals

The Oregonians scored two field goals. One of them was kicked by "Bad Bill" Steers and the other by Manerud, who replaced Steers after he had been hurt out because of injuries. All of the action took place in the second period, which was marked by some of the hardest and swiftest play that ever has been seen here.

But the great spurge of melodrama came in the last period, when the long shadows lay across the field. The Oregonians were swarming once more toward the Oregon goal line, against the beautifully directed attack of the Harvard players, who were running and fell back. Straight to the line came the Crimson flood and then the yellow jackets swarmed and found their sting.

Three times the Harvard backs were hurled against the Oregon line, but they made as much impression on it as though they had been driving against a concrete wall. Not an inch would the Oregon line give, and the game was over.

Something like 35,000 persons saw the battle through the haze which covered the playing field. From the start the Oregonians put up a fighting game, and in the first half they were running and battering the Easterners until it seemed they would sweep them off their feet. The little Crimson army was forced to half time fighting.

Oregon Scores First

In the second half the West had its chance to gloat when Steers kicked the first goal from the field. Then the Harvard team seemed to pull itself together and made its march to the goal line. The yellow jackets, not a series of blind dashes, but with an attack that showed superb generalship. Class and experience told against this stalwart Oregon team as they told against the Harvard team. The Harvard team in the last Yale-Harvard game at Cambridge.

The Crimson team was the heavier, but it did not make its gains because of superior tactics and drive when the Harvard men tried to smash the yellow jackets by sheer driving power they met a fighting opposition that convinced them this style of play was not for them. No running, no passing, but a series of blind dashes, but with an attack that showed superb generalship. Class and experience told against this stalwart Oregon team as they told against the Harvard team. The Harvard team in the last Yale-Harvard game at Cambridge.

The battle in the last minutes of play always will be remembered, Harvard throwing everything it had at the lighter Oregon team and the yellow jackets, who were running and battering the Easterners until it seemed they would sweep them off their feet. The little Crimson army was forced to half time fighting.

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Shipping Tied Up At Philadelphia Tugboat Masters, Mates and Pilots Strike for 10- Hour Day and Overtime

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Shipping in the port of Philadelphia is at a standstill to-day.

Following their threat to strike Friday unless their employers granted demands for shorter hours and additional pay for overtime, masters, mates and pilots of tugboats, harbor and river tugs determined not to wait any longer and walked out this morning.

When this step was taken, cooks, stewards, deck hands and firemen, who also planned to strike, were themselves forced to quit their tugs a day before they had intended to. Their official strike will be declared at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, if no satisfactory word has been received from employers by that time.

The strikers are employed on tugboats used in towing merchant vessels to their docks. As a result of the walk-out several ships arriving at the Delaware Breakwater to-day were forced to anchor in the river, waiting for their berths. Some of the vessels proceeded under their own power to Market Hook, or further up, but, unable to dock without tugs, anchored in mid-stream.

The masters, mates and pilots demand a ten-hour day, one day off a week, time and a half for work over ten hours and double time for work over twelve hours.

The tugboat owners say the ten-hour day demanded by the men is impossible, as the time limit might expire when a tug was a long way from a point where the crew could be landed.

Borah Starts To Make Treaty Campaign Issue

Leader of "Irreconcilables" Asks Lowden to De- clare His Position on "Entangling Alliances"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The group of "irreconcilable" Senators who oppose ratification of the peace treaty in any form made the first definite move to-day in their campaign to force the treaty issue into the 1920 Presidential campaign. Senator Borah, of Idaho, Republican, leader of the group, in a letter to Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, called upon him to announce his attitude toward "entangling alliances."

Senator Borah reiterated his announcement of December 26 that the same question would be put to every candidate for office in the coming election. It was understood that the next letter to be sent out would go to Major General Leonard Wood, who, like Governor Lowden, has never expressed his attitude toward the treaty and the league of nations.

No further efforts toward compromise were made to-day by the Republican and Democratic Senators. Senator Pomerene, of New Hampshire, and Senator Hitchcock, leader of the Administration forces, discussed informally with other Senators the results of his conference last night with Senators Pomerene, Swain and Pittman, and the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The task of working out definite changes in the Lodge reservations that the Democrats could demand as a basis for compromise was undertaken at the meeting last night, it was said to-day. Senator Hitchcock said that other conferences will be held in the near future, and that an agreement continues between individual Senators.

Senator Pomerene said to-day that he was confident a compromise will be reached. "I feel that sentiment is growing much stronger for a compromise both among Democrats and Republicans, except, of course, the so-called big game hunters."

Senator Pomerene came away from his conference with Senator Lodge and the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday with a definite idea of what can be worked out as a compromise. He will discuss the terms of the agreement with individual Senators on both sides, but will not make any public promise public until next Monday, when the Senate reconvenes.

The move of the "irreconcilables" to carry the treaty into the campaign was made after the Senate adjourned that group had mapped out an elaborate program that calls for the questioning of every candidate for the Presidency.

Lowden Asked to State Attitude

Senator Borah's letter to Governor Lowden follows:

"My Dear Governor Lowden: I understand you are a candidate for the Presidency. Your distinguished services as Governor of your state justify you in aspiring to and your friends in urging your nomination for this high office.

"As a candidate, I assume from your past public record that you are quite willing to share any opinions you may have upon public questions with the people whose suffrages you solicit.

"I am sure you will welcome me to make further that party platforms are not quite so important as the views and convictions of the successful candidate. The things which distinguished Roosevelt's Administration were found in no platform. The things which characterize Mr. Wilson's reign are apparently in conflict with the platform of his administration.

"The fact is that the issues of the campaign are made after the campaign opens and the policies of the Administration are made after the inaugural ball is over. From all of which it follows that the most vital thing in connection with the

Wilson's Illness Is Defined by Baltimore 'Sun'

Suffered From Thrombosis, Says Paper in Account of How Attack Fol- lowed Return From Trip

May Get Well in Month Walks in Sick Room Indi- cate Full Recovery; May Lack Old-Time Vigor

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—President Wilson's illness is defined medically as thrombosis, a mild and retrievable condition from which he is rapidly recovering, in a statement giving details of Mr. Wilson's sickness published to-day in "The Baltimore Sun."

Weater's Dictionary defines "thrombosis" as the obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot formed at the site of obstruction.

The statement, "The Sun" asserts, is from a trustworthy source, and includes a conservative estimate of the President's present condition and prognosis of its probable course in the near and ultimate future.

The article states that the President started on his Western trip in behalf of the peace treaty "against the advice of his physician" and "against his own better judgment" at a time when he was still fatigued from his labors in Paris.

Serious Symptoms Seen

"On the last day of the trip, which had been cumulatively fatiguing, a severe twitching of the President's mouth was noticed by his physicians, and also a slight drooping of the left corner of the lower lip," the statement says. "The condition indicated in this way was always and met of a blood vessel in the neck, and it was developed seriously, in the circumstances the President's physician felt justified to cancel all the speaking engagements to which the President's return to Washington."

Upon reaching Washington, the story asserts, the twitching of the mouth and the drooping of the lip had disappeared, but the President had a slight setback. Acting unwisely, perhaps, acquiescing in his very strong disinclination to be treated as a sick man, the President had not installed a nurse in his room, and he had slept in his room. As it developed, the President was restless and did not sleep well. He then arose to get a book to read, and he stumbled and turned up his right leg. He was seized by a severe attack of thrombosis, a milder and a perfectly retrievable condition, we are informed.

"There was exact agreement in diagnosis among the President's physicians. The particular symptoms stated above were not emphasized in the bulletin because of the doctor's desire to avoid misleading to the public, and it was unanimously believed that what we may call the trespassing blood would be absorbed by the system without further danger, and this has been the case."

"While a week after this attack, which occurred exactly as described, the President was still lame and almost powerless in one arm and in one leg, he can now, and does, raise over his head a dozen times a day the arm that was practically powerless, and while his daily walks about his room, he is now, and takes them in no shuffling gait. There is no impediment in his walking except weak legs, natural after three months spent, if not in bed, at least lying down."

Calling of Experts

The writer asserts that the summons of Dr. P. X. Derrum, the Philadelphia neurologist, and Dr. Hugh H. Young, a specialist of Baltimore, was for the purpose of combating "organic derangements" resulting from the President's illness under the course in which the President suffered.

Answering the question, "Will the President be an absolutely well man again?" the writer said:

"That is a fair question, and the public is entitled to a frank reply. Well, he is sound and reasonably able-bodied to-day. He will never be able to walk fifteen hours a day again that is, not with impunity. He will never be a person whose physicians understand, but whom laymen may misinterpret, no man over fifty is quite the same after so recently experienced."

"But unless something wholly unforeseen occurs—and, of course, human life is uncertain—there is at present no reason to believe that the President will not be a sound and vigorous man within the month in the White House a perfectly competent working President."

Tale of \$13,000,000,000 Loan to Britain Denied

Glass, Polk and Harding De- nounce Story That Grey Put Over Big Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The published statement that Great Britain was to procure a loan of \$13,000,000,000 from the United States government was flatly denied by Treasury and State Department officials to-day. Secretary of the Treasury Glass said:

"The story is too idiotic to dignify with extensive comment. Neither Vice President Grey nor the British Embassy has approached the Treasury Department on the subject of a loan. The story is untrue."

William P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, declared: "The Federal Reserve Board never has heard of such a loan."

Frank L. Polk, Under-Secretary of State, said: "The story is absurd. The subject never has been taken up with the State Department."

British Troops Battle With Egyptian Rioters

Two Disturbers Slain and Five Wounded in Clash at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 26 (Delayed).—A conflict occurred to-day between Egyptian rioters and British troops. The rioters were killed and five wounded.

Rioting and disorders, chiefly as a result of attempts by Nationalist leaders to break the British grip on Egypt, have been frequent in Alexandria and Cairo since the close of the war. The greatest uprising was in July, 1919, when 800 natives were killed and 1,600 wounded. Later thirty-nine were put to death for conspiracy in starting the riot, twenty-seven were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 2,000 put in jail for shorter terms.

A hundred Europeans were killed in the street fighting.

Late in October the demonstrations were renewed and machine guns were turned on the rioters by the British troops. The disorders lasted several days and there were many casualties. On November 18 ten persons were killed and 150 injured in a clash. In December there was more fighting.

The arrival in Cairo of a commission under Lord Milner in October to study Egyptian conditions for the British government aroused the bulk of the demonstrations and even caused the downfall of the Cabinet in November. Despite the outbreaks the British government has reiterated its intention of maintaining the protectorate over Egypt set up in 1914.

1,000,000 Under Arms In Germany, Say British; Denikine Faces Disaster

"Reds" Threaten to Cut Anti-Bolshevik Force in Two by Drive on Center in Retreat on Big Front

Richest Mineral Section Near Fall

Kolchak Is No Longer a Factor in Military Af- fairs, Comes Report

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The position of General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, is becoming more critical. Reports received by the War Office show his retreat is continuing along virtually the whole of his 600-mile front, and that the Bolsheviks drive against his center, with the purpose of cutting his army in two, has brought about a critical situation.

The Bolshevik advance guards have reached the Donetz coal basin and are less than one hundred miles from the coast. This basin represents the richest mineral section of Russia, and its acquisition by the "Reds" would be of inestimable value to them.

"Reds" Exploit Advantages

Further east the "Reds" are imperiling the last flank of the Caucasus army. The Bolsheviks evidently have succeeded in brilliantly concentrating their fighting forces against Denikine's somewhat thinly held center and are exploiting their advantage to the fullest degree.

Another threatening situation exists in Transcaucasia, where the Bolsheviks claim they have occupied Djebel station, eighty miles east of Krasnovodsk, in their advance toward that town. "Red" reinforcements continue to arrive in the Nerv region of Transcaucasia from Central Russia. This makes the menace along the Persian and Afghan borders critical.

The capture of Yekaterinograd, on the Southern Russian front, and Novosibirsk, fifteen miles northeast of Yekaterinograd, is announced in a Bolshevik official statement issued to-day.

The "Reds" are also fighting fiercely for possession of Yekaterinograd, on the Dnieper, ninety-five miles southeast of the Bolshevik headquarters at Mariyinsk, east of Tomsk, on the Siberian front, the statement adds.

"Red" propaganda is increasing in intensity, and all the evidence indicates that the Bolsheviks are making far-reaching anti-British designs in Central Asia.

The British War Office reports that it may be considered that General Kolchak has ceased to be a factor in Russian military affairs.

Irkutsk Besieged; Rebels Hold Roads

Kolchak Forces Defend City; Americans Will Be Sent to Verkhne-Udinsk

IRKUTSK, Dec. 28 (By The Associated Press—Delayed).—Irkutsk is surrounded by the Bolsheviks, and following an uprising of Social Revolutionary troops on December 24, during which they captured the railway station, but were unable to capture the city, the Kolchak forces. Peace is being preserved by the Czech-Slovak troops. The Americans in Irkutsk are safe and will be evacuated to Verkhne-Udinsk, 160 miles east of Irkutsk.

Communication across the Angara River is difficult because of the cutting of the pontoon bridge, and American Red Cross boats are the only means of transportation.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers have been arrested. The revolutionary forces are attempting to cut the railroad from Irkutsk westward to Krasnoyarsk, but no serious outbreaks have been reported.

Admiral Kolchak is said to be at Achinsk, 200 miles east of Tomsk.

Three Die in Boiler Explosion Western Maryland Road

Clear Spring, Md., Jan. 1.—Three trainmen were killed and three others seriously injured here to-day by the explosion of the boiler of one of two locomotives pulling a train on the Western Maryland Railroad.

All of the dead were on the loco- motive which exploded, while the men hurt were in the other engine, on which a part of the destroyed engine fell.

"WEDDING BELLS"—Harris Theatre today and there remains fairly the a train.

'We Rule,' Soviet Tells the World

Teutons Lag Over Terms to Cut Army to 100,000 by March 31, as Specified in Peace Covenant

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A soviet wireless message received from Moscow to-day flashes New Year's greetings to the world. The message, after celebrating 1919 as a year of victory for the soviets, says:

"In 1920 we shall attain a victorious end of civil war. Siberia, the Ukraine, the Don region and the Caucasus desire soviets. There will also be soviets at Berlin, Washington, Paris and London. Soviet authority will be supreme throughout the world."

Home Guard Seen As Military Ruse

Allied Observers Say Pro- ple Are War Weary and Lack Battle Material

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Germany's armed forces are estimated by the British War Office to total close to a million men. These are divided into the regular army of 400,000; the land forces of the regular navy, 12,000; the armed constabulary, 40,000 to 50,000; the temporary volunteers or regular army reserves, 150,000 to 200,000; civic guards, 300,000 to 400,000.

The figures with regard to the last-named branches are rough estimates, the exact totals being unknown. Under the terms of the peace treaty Germany is compelled to reduce her regular forces to 100,000 by March 31, and the number of gendarmes must not exceed those functioning as military police in 1913.

Army Reduction Slow

The reduction of the regular army, in compliance with the treaty obligations, is proceeding, although at a snail's pace, than originally was contemplated, owing to the delay in ratification of the peace treaty, the unsettled state of Germany and the desire of the German government not to increase the number of persons unemployed.

Quite apart from the British official statement, but hearing on the subject, is unofficial information brought to England from Germany by British army officers. The substance of their report is summed up as follows:

Germany has no truth in the stories that she is making a secret mobilization. Not only are the German people weary and anxious for peace, but there is a great shortage of war supplies, such as rifles, machine guns, and so on, in addition the rolling stock of the country is greatly depleted. Manufacture of arms and munitions is not possible, and the German people, although it is probable that to force the Germans to give up all the rifles stipulated in the peace treaty will be impossible, the stockpiling of arms is not different. The officers of warlike aggression from Germany in the immediate future. However, if the Germans are permitted to maintain their military equipment, although they would constitute a potential danger, as they would provide basic material for a big new army."

Constabulary Is Necessary

It is stated in well informed circles in London that the Allies will insist that the German military equipment be abolished. It is conceded, however, that the maintenance of a constabulary is necessary to protect property from hoodlums and organized bodies of thieves.

Army Officers are said to believe that considerable ground exists for Germany's claim that she needs a regular army of more than 100,000 as a guarantee of her independence, and a country so great in extent. Many citizens of Germany as a patriotic duty are said to be joining the Civic Guards and other organizations, as well as their property, from depredations of criminals and from Spartan outbreaks.

The peace treaty provides the German army shall be demobilized and reduced until, by March 31, 1920, it shall comprise not more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, making up a total of 100,000 officers and men, as compared with 1,820,000, exclusive of reserves, in 1914. In addition, Germany is permitted to protect herself against foreign invasion by a constabulary of 100,000 men, exceeding the number of men employed for these purposes in 1913. The treaty specifically provides that "the maintenance or formation of forces differently grouped is forbidden."

Plan to Defeat Provision

Indications that the Berlin government might seek to circumvent this provision of the covenant have been given since the first presentation of the document to the German delegates at Versailles last spring. Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, announced almost immediately plans for a force of home guards which, it was reported, would number 300,000. An army order made public in Germany late in July provided for the separation of these guards from the regular army in order "to meet the requirements of the peace treaty."

"Die Freiheit," which attacked the order as "a barefaced circumvention of the peace treaty" and an attempt to hide the military character of the civil guards," was sued by Minister Noske for its charges.

The July army order held that the reduction of the army to 100,000 by the peace treaty would necessitate the formation of a separate force to suppress disturbances and prevent riots in peace time. The order added that the civil guards would become an adjunct of the police force as a part of the public welfare service, like the fire department and the Red Cross.

In an effort to avoid the appearance of making these civil guards national forces the Minister of Defense was reported to have exempted them from military training. The order which would be armed with the latest type of military weapons and placed in garbages throughout Germany.

Esthonia Signs Truce; Peace in Baltic Is Near

Agreement Reached at Dorpat Granting Independence Believed To Be Con- cession by Soviet Envoys

DORPAT, Esthonia, Dec. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The first step toward peace between Esthonia and Soviet Russia was taken to-night by the signing of a preliminary armistice, which is to exist one week, stipulating an immediate cessation of hostilities and covering questions concerning Esthonian independence and military guarantees with regard to the frontiers.

The agreement consists of five documents on twenty-four hours' notice by either side, is to be become effective January 3. Unless action is taken to terminate it the agreement automatically renews itself after seven days.

The agreement consists of five documents, and includes a map defining the frontiers. An interesting clause absolves Esthonia from all obligations to Russia resulting from former connections with that country.

The signing of the agreement had been set for 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was not until nearly 8 o'clock in the evening that the conferees succeeded in adjusting all details.

All Delegates Cheerful

The doors to the council room then were thrown open and the correspondents invited to enter. The delegates were seated at a huge round table with M. Poska, the Esthonian Foreign Minister, and Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevik representative, facing each other. The respective delegations facing each other. All the delegates appeared to be in a cheerful mood as a result of relief from the strain of the long drawn out and tedious negotiations, but there was observable no spirit of comradeship between the opposing factions. The text of the clause recognizing Esthonia was said.

"In accordance with the principles proclaimed by the Soviet Russian government of the right of all peoples to a free determination of their nationality, and in view of the complete severance of the state to which they belong, Russia recognizes without reservation the independence of the Esthonian state and freely abdicates for all time all the armistice rights which belonged to Russia with respect to Esthonia's land and people in accordance with former state orders, as well as those rights given under international treaties. Esthonia and the people have no obligations whatever with respect to Russia because of the former connections of Esthonia with Russia."

Armies to Hold Positions

The agreement stipulates that during the cessation of hostilities the respective armies shall remain on the territory held by each and that the land between them shall be considered a neutral zone.

The frontier is fixed at ten kilometers eastward of Lake Peipus, crossing Lake Peipus and Lake Pskov, and running thence southward to the east of Isorok. The present Esthonian military line is left approximately intact.

The signing of the armistice proceeded expeditiously. Only twenty minutes were required for the formalities. The clerks' staff, which included many young women, chatted unconcernedly at the tables in corners of the room. At Joffe, wearing red insignia in the lapel of his frock coat, offered the only color to the gathering, except that a stalwart Bolshevik clerk sported a flashy sweater.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2.—Representatives of all the Baltic states, who will meet at Helsingfors soon, will request an armistice with the Russian government on the same basis as that agreed to between Esthonia and the Bolsheviks, according to "The Herald" organ for union labor.

Three Other Trainmen Hurt on Western Maryland Road

Clear Spring, Md., Jan. 1.—Three trainmen were killed and three others seriously injured here to-day by the explosion of the boiler of one of two locomotives pulling a train on the Western Maryland Railroad.

All of the dead were on the loco- motive which exploded, while the men hurt were in the other engine, on which a part of the destroyed engine fell.

"WEDDING BELLS"—Harris Theatre today and there remains fairly the a train.